

FIG. 1

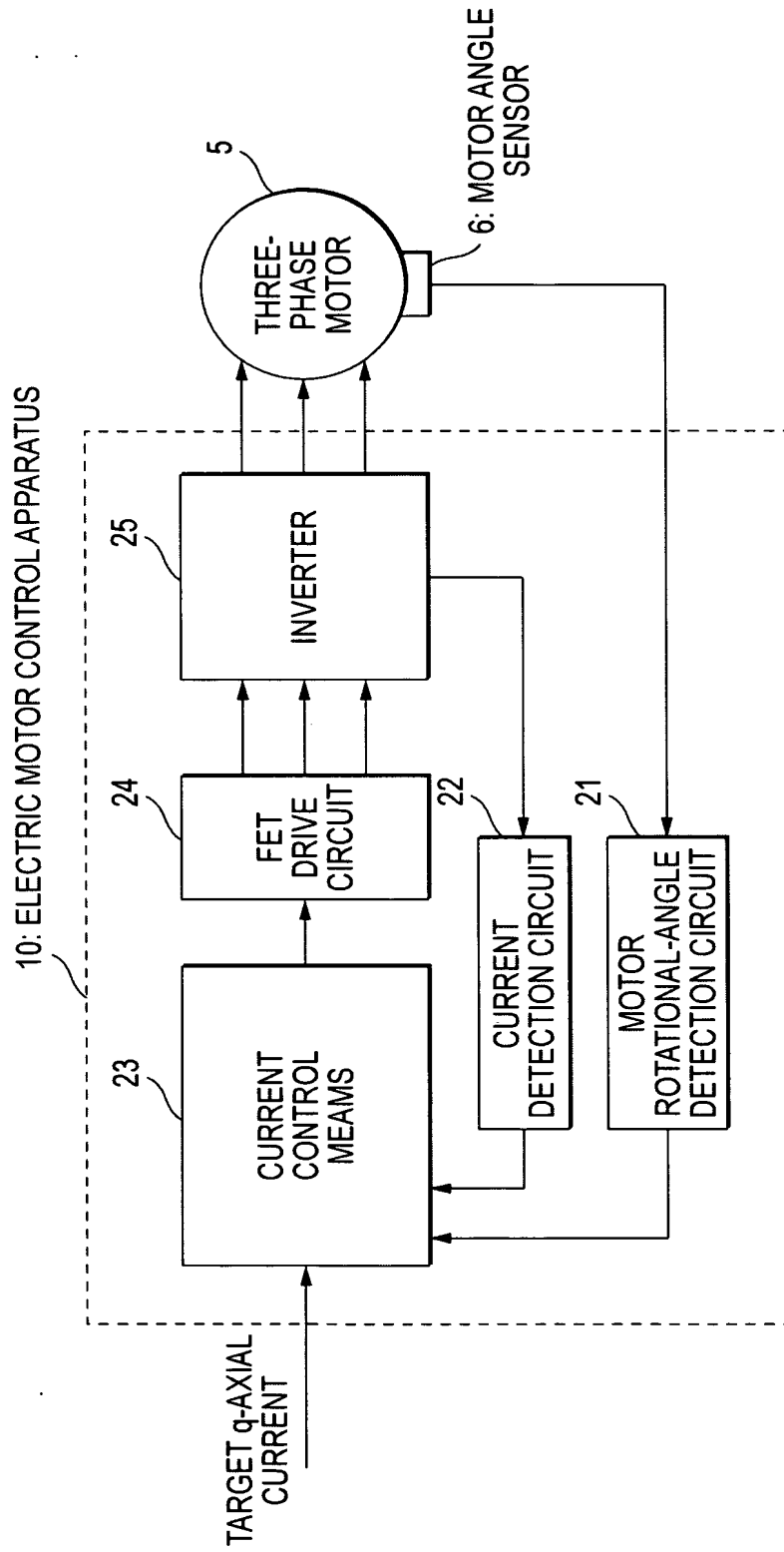


FIG. 2

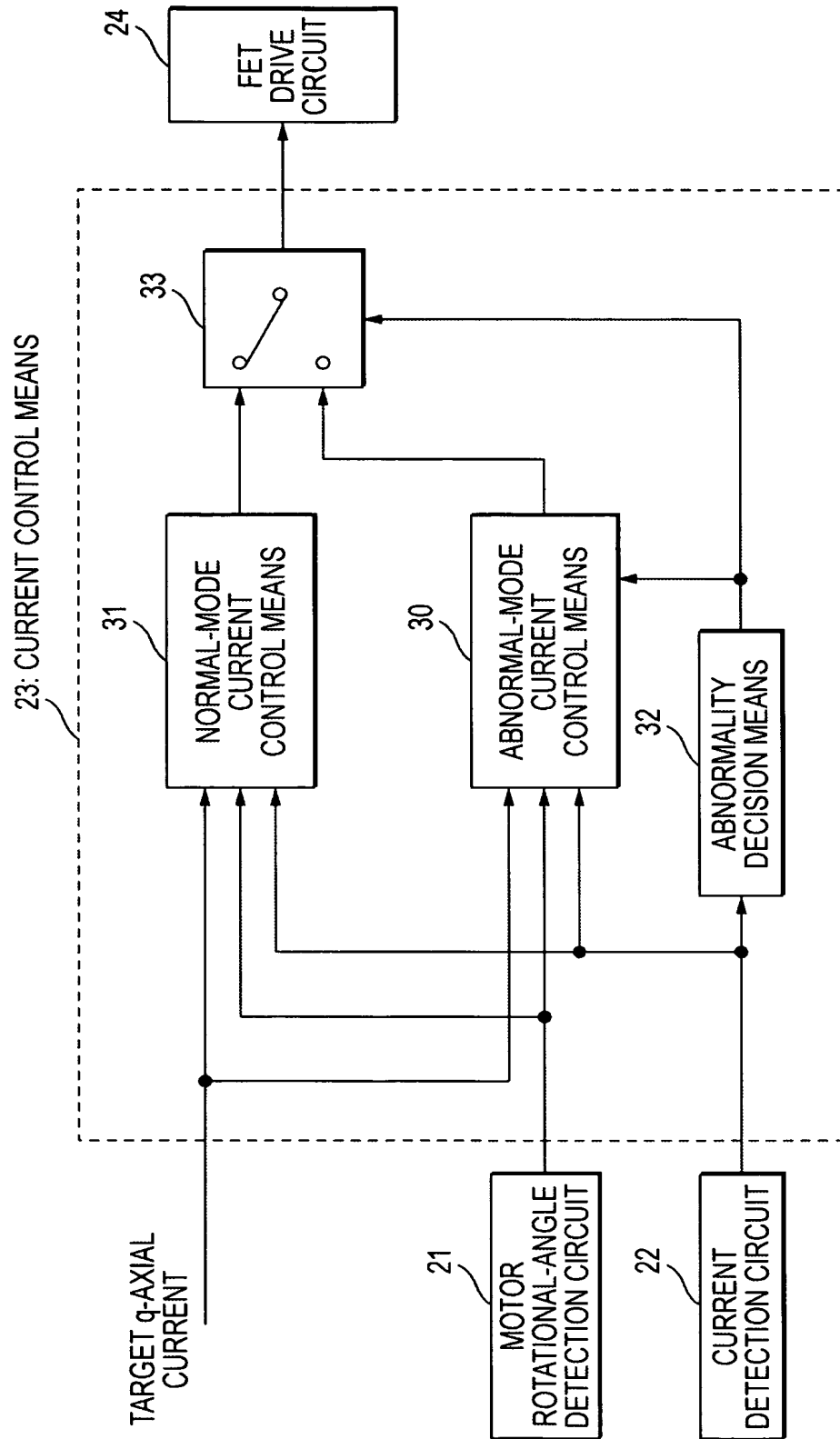


FIG. 3

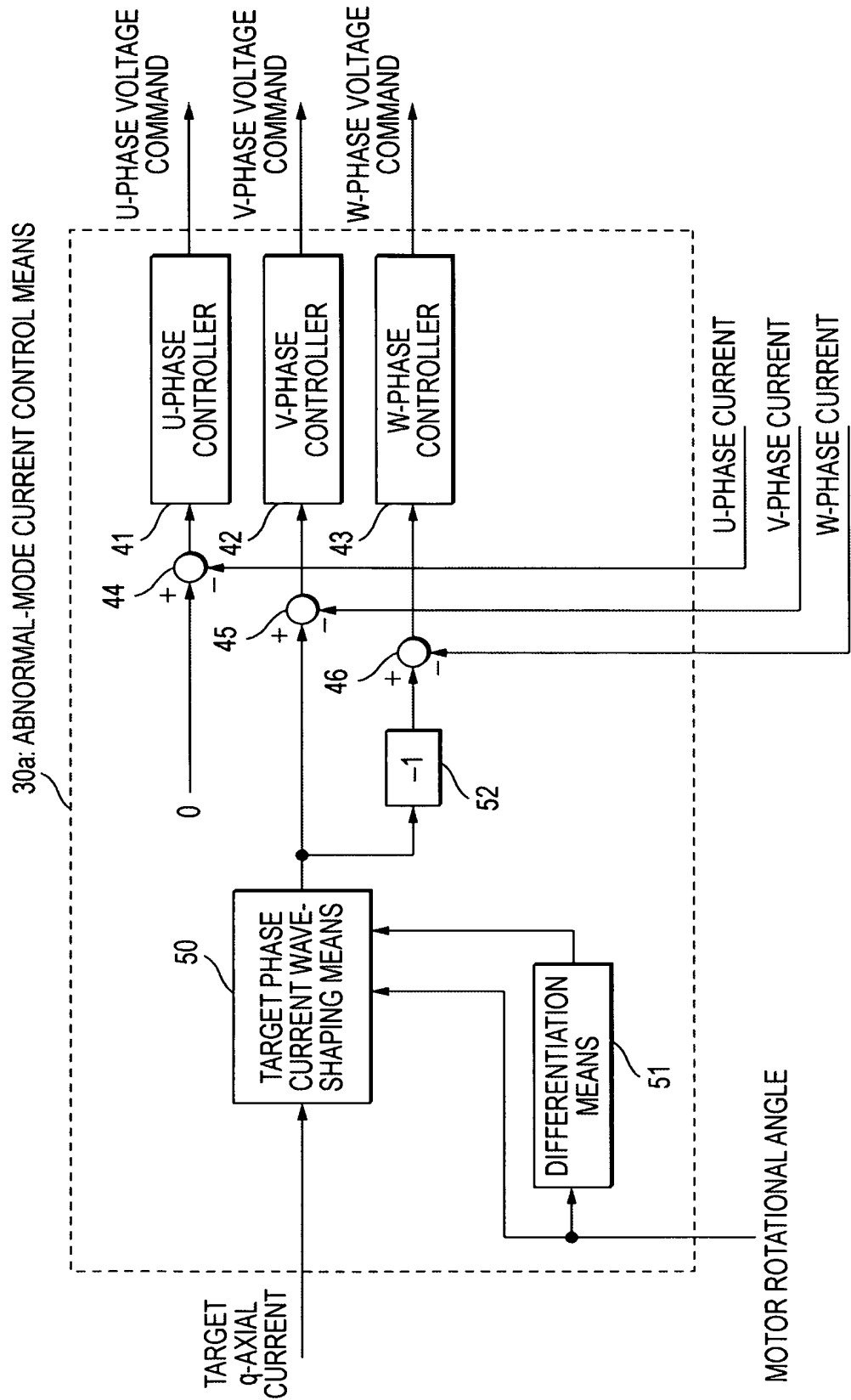


FIG. 4

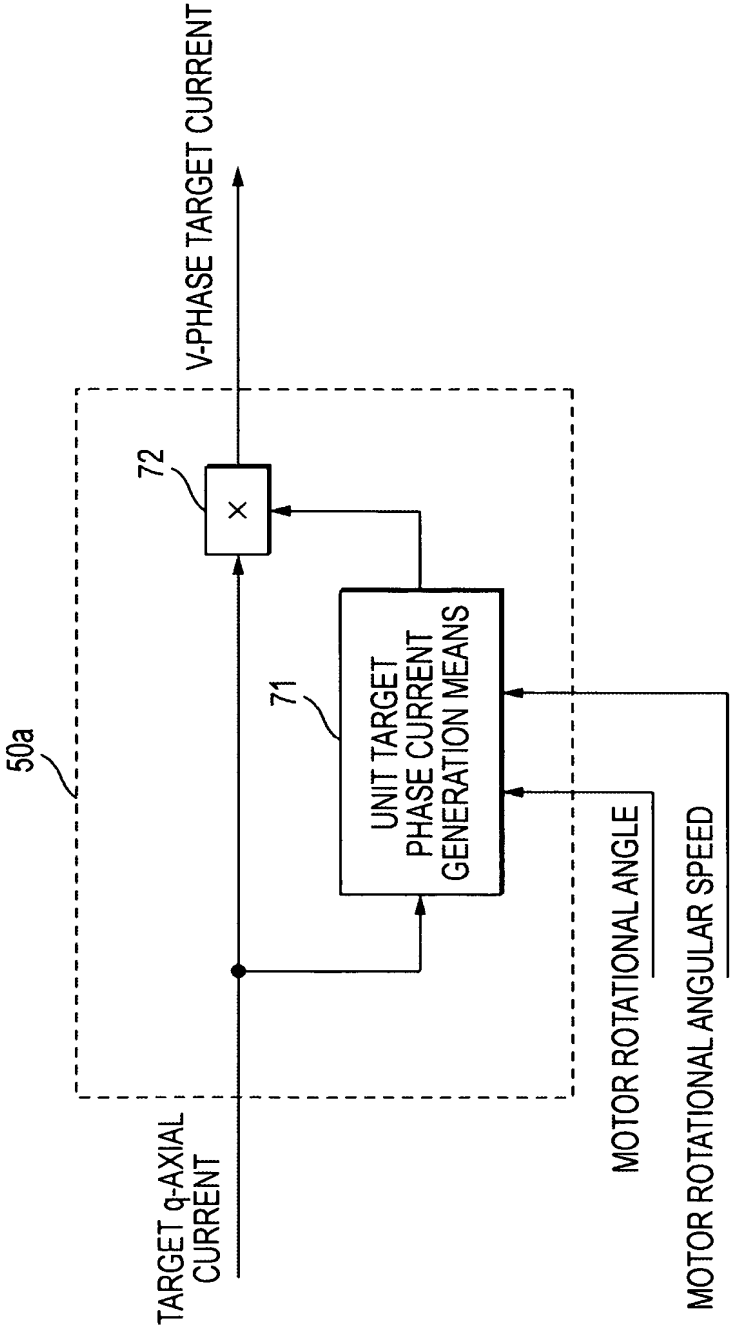


FIG. 5

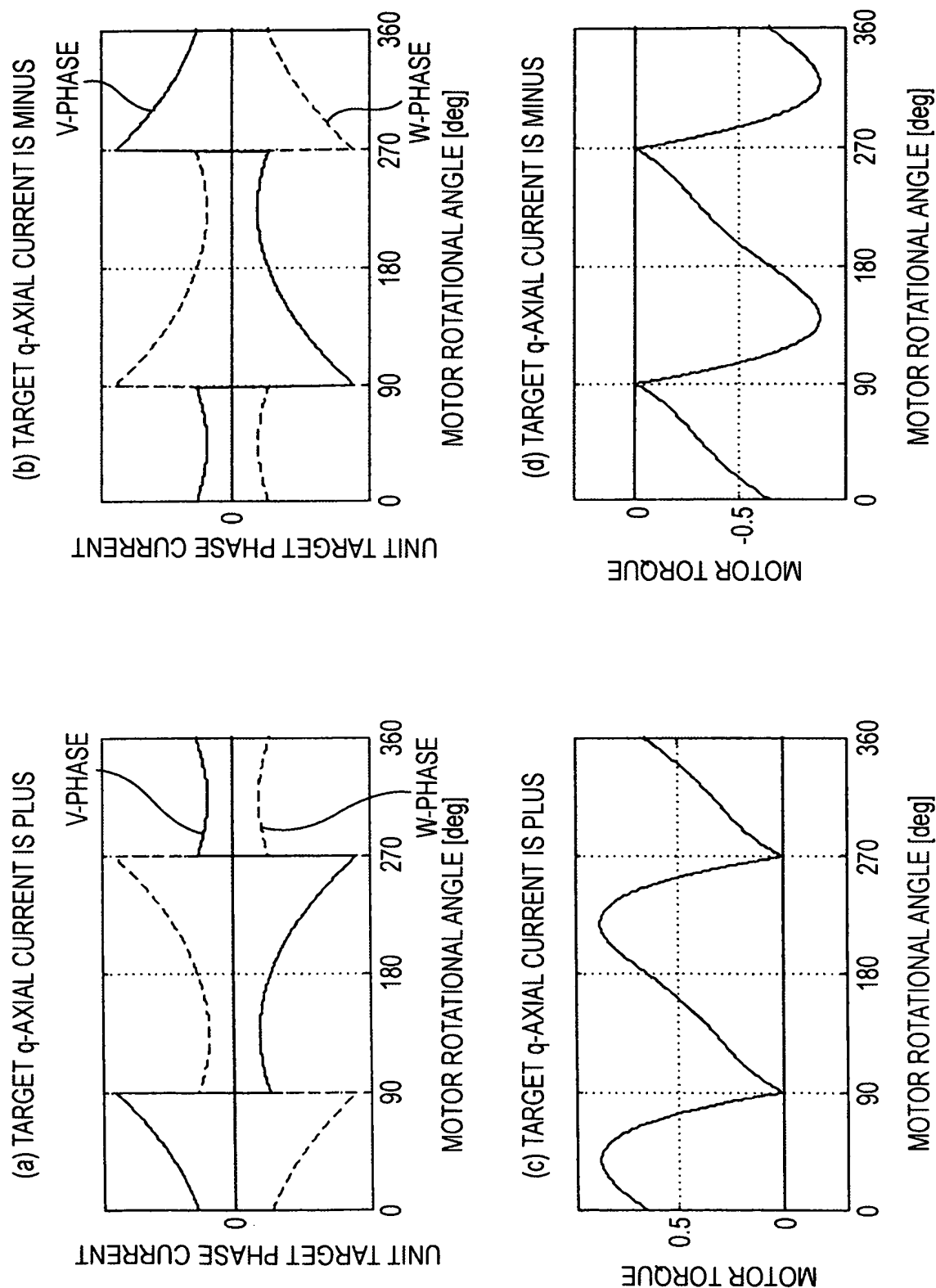


FIG. 6

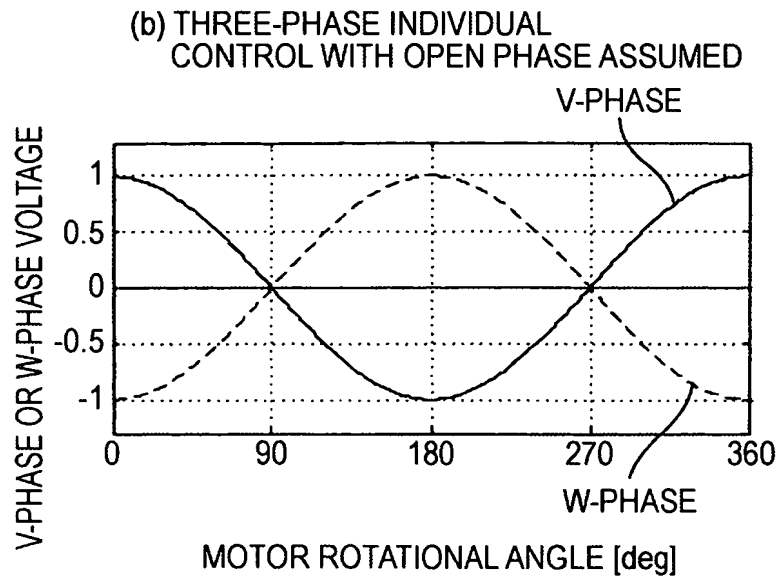
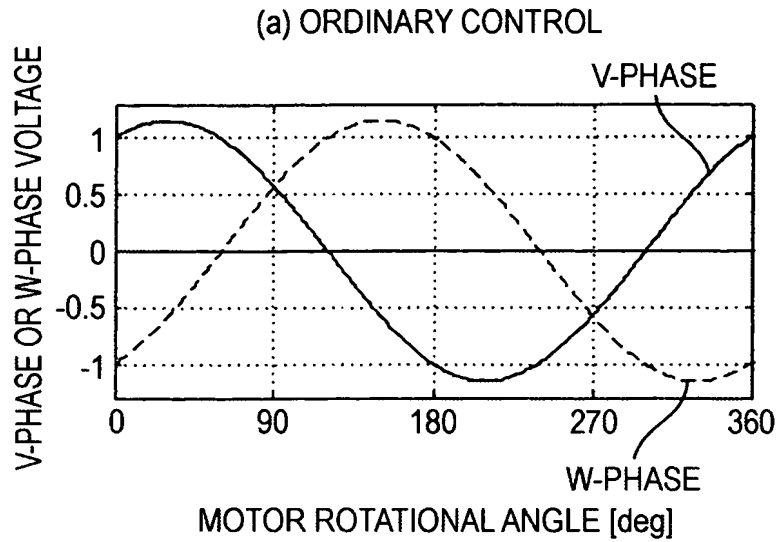


FIG. 7

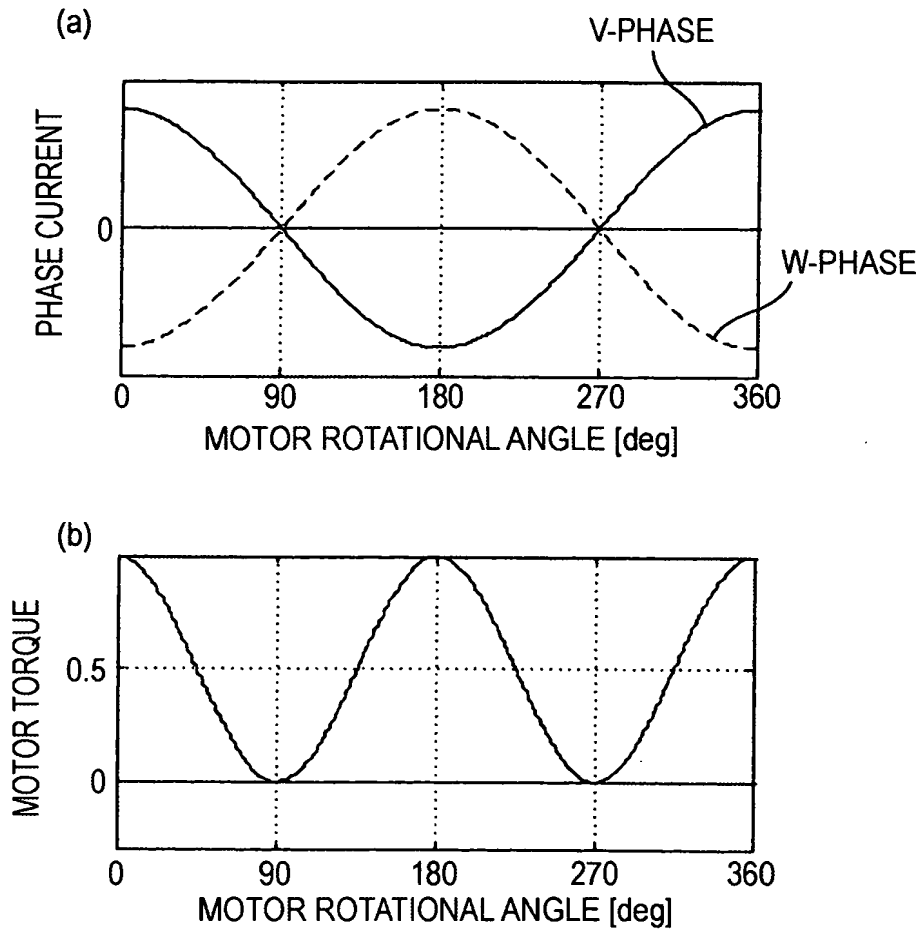


FIG. 8

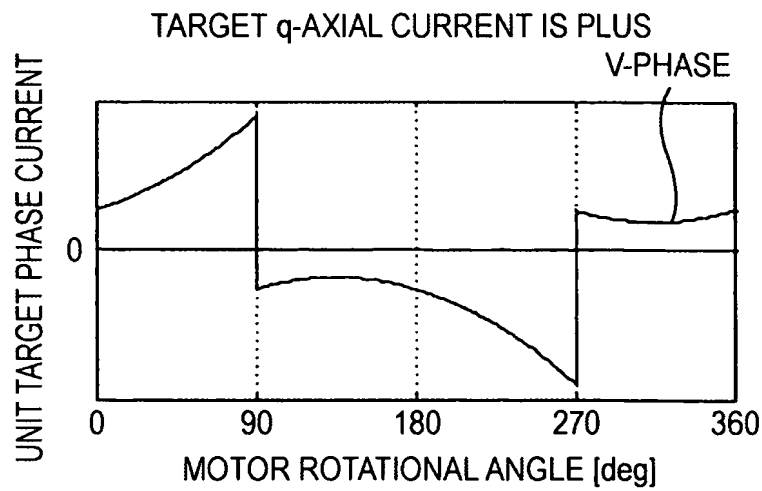


FIG. 9

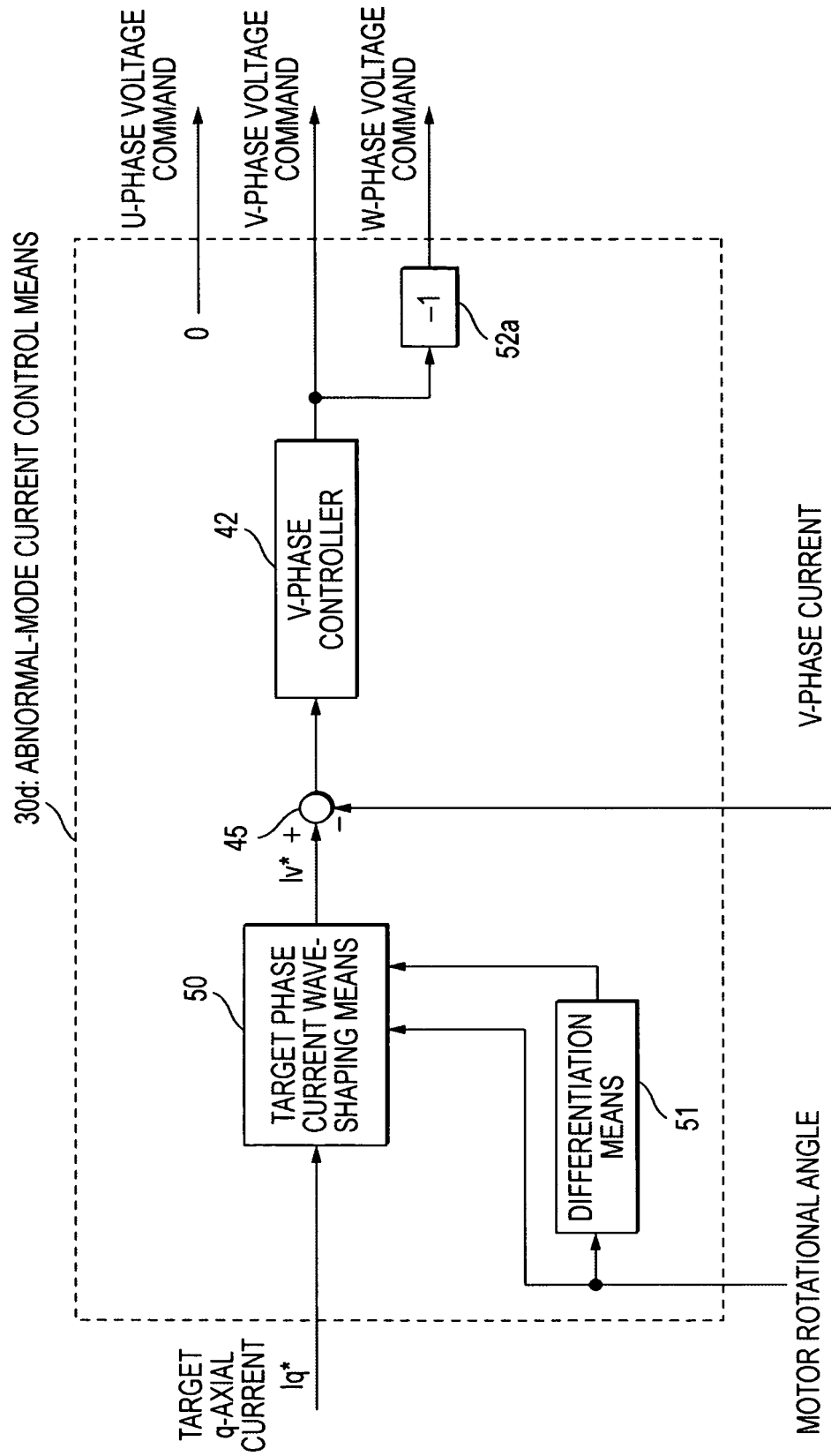


FIG. 10

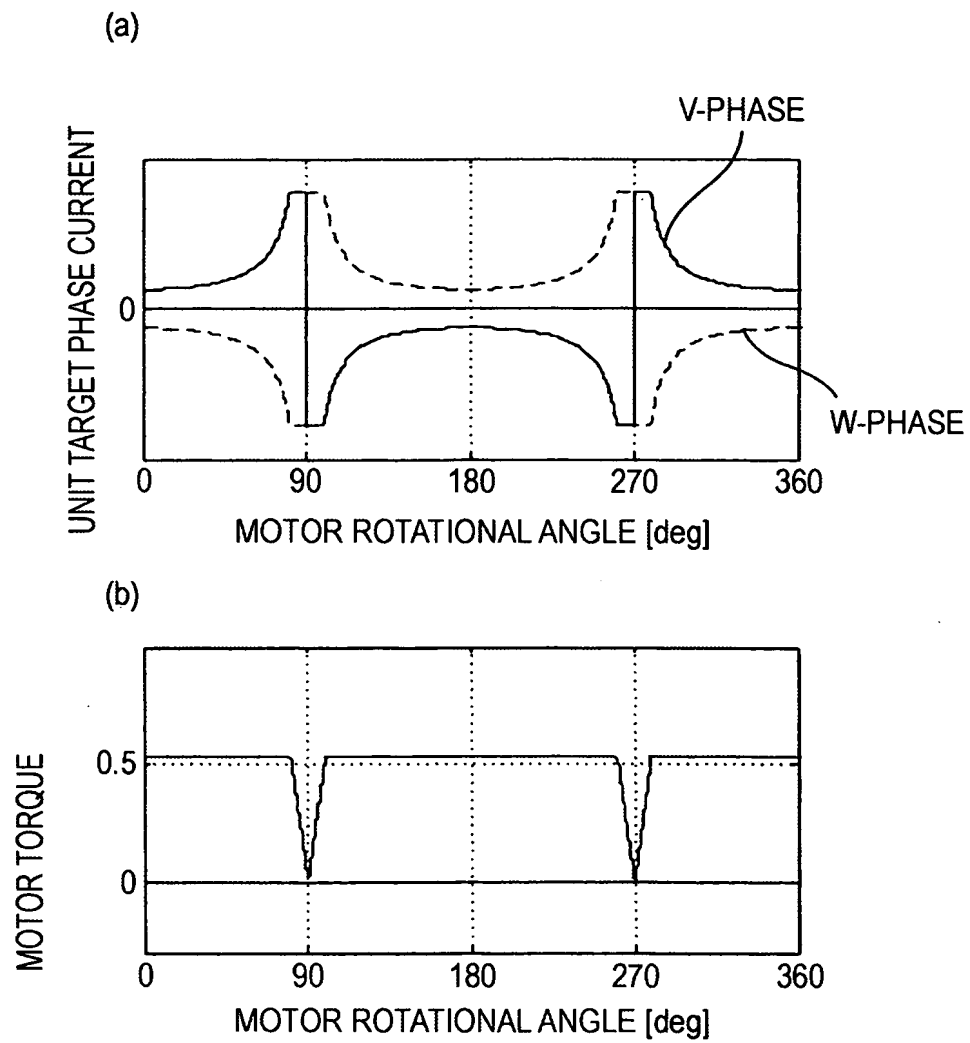


FIG. 11

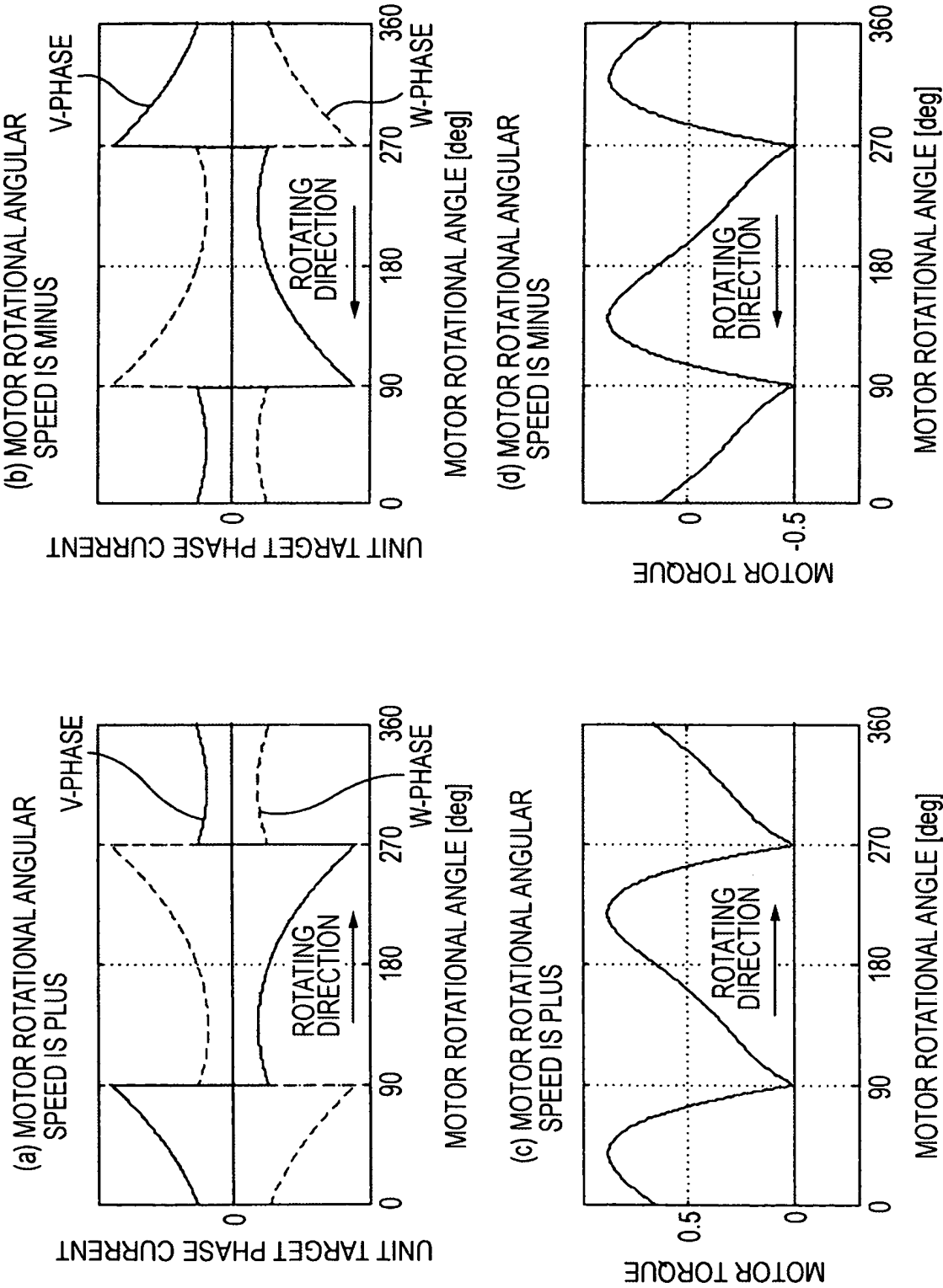


FIG. 12

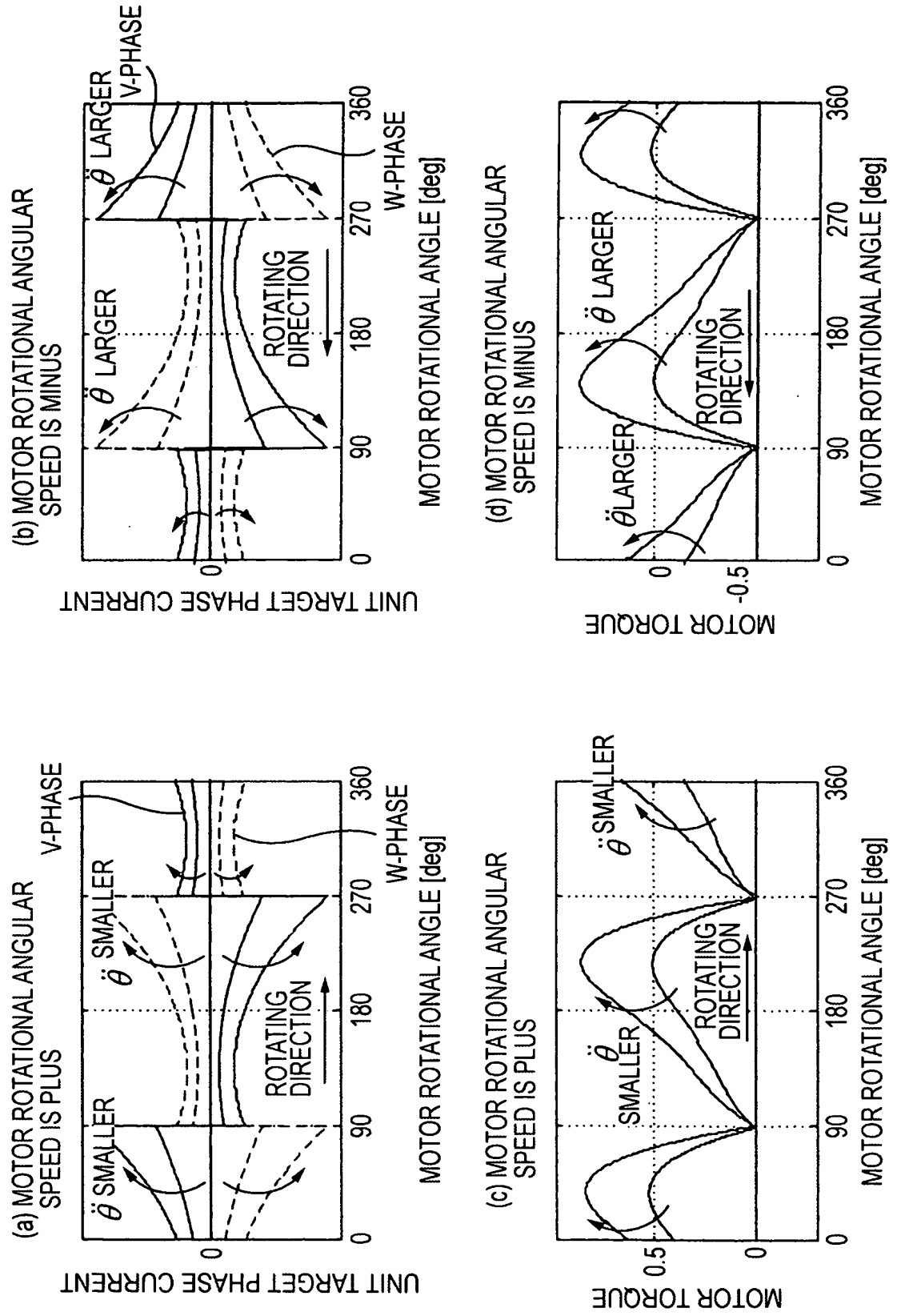


FIG. 13

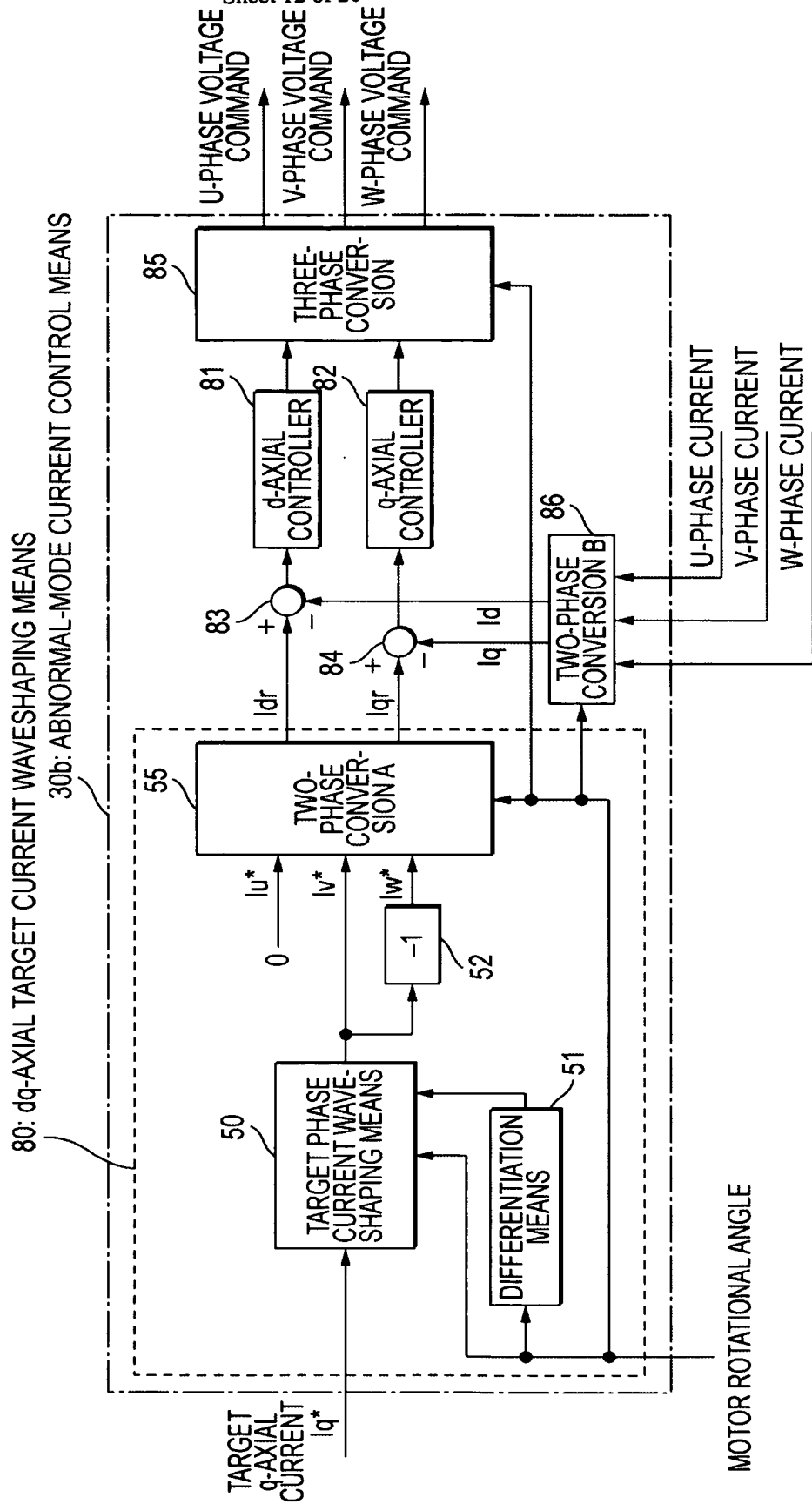


FIG. 14

30c: ABNORMAL-MODE CURRENT CONTROL MEANS
 101: VOLTAGE WAVESHAPING MEANS

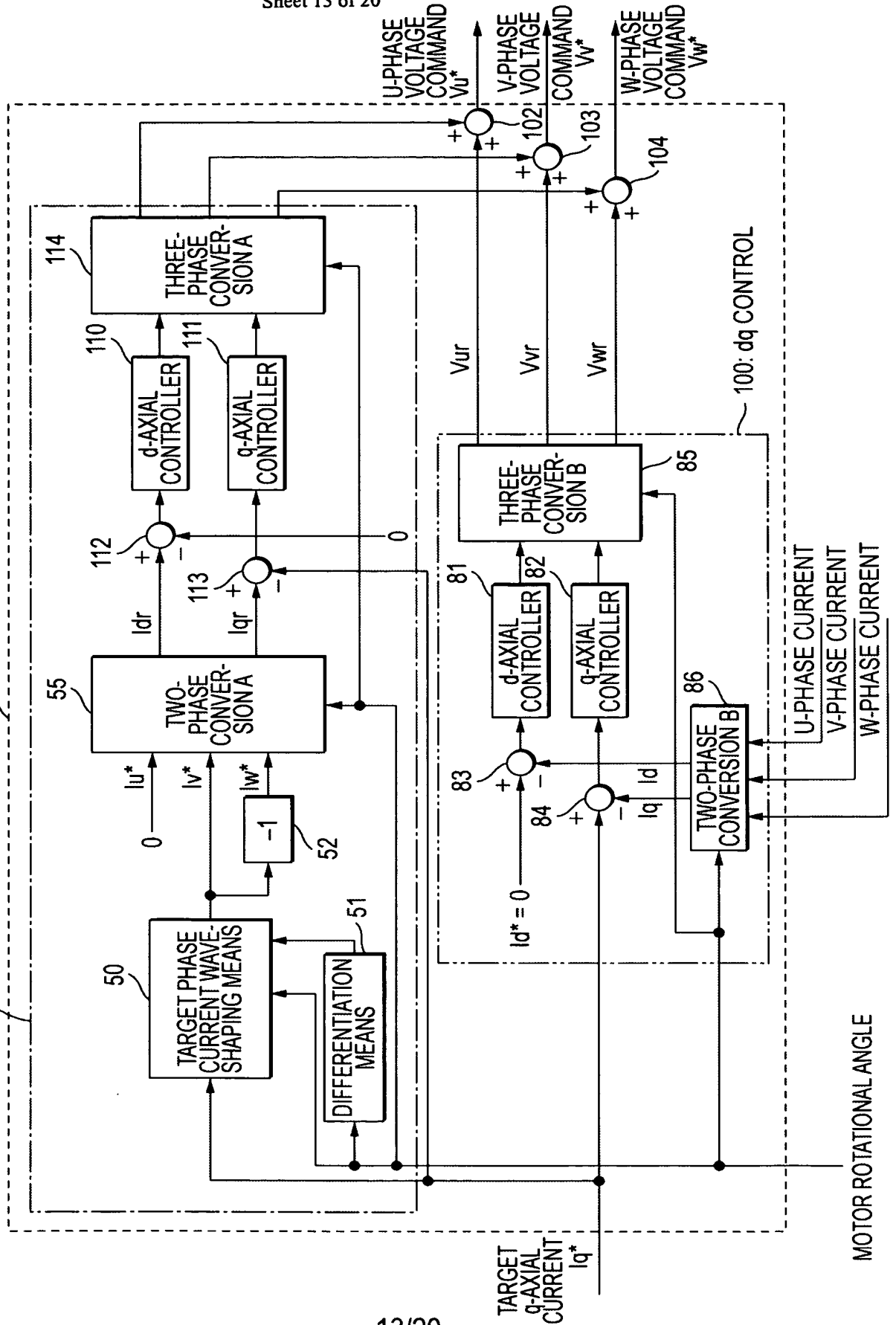


FIG. 15

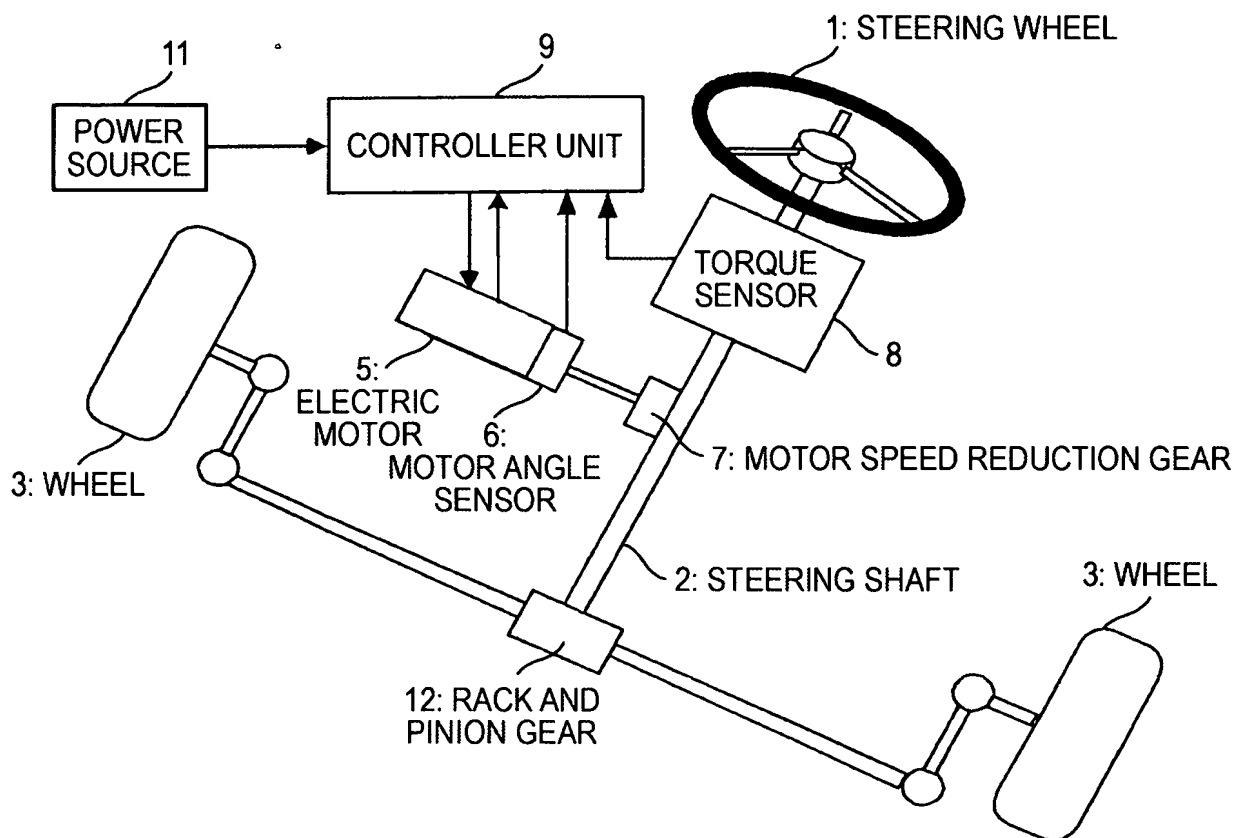
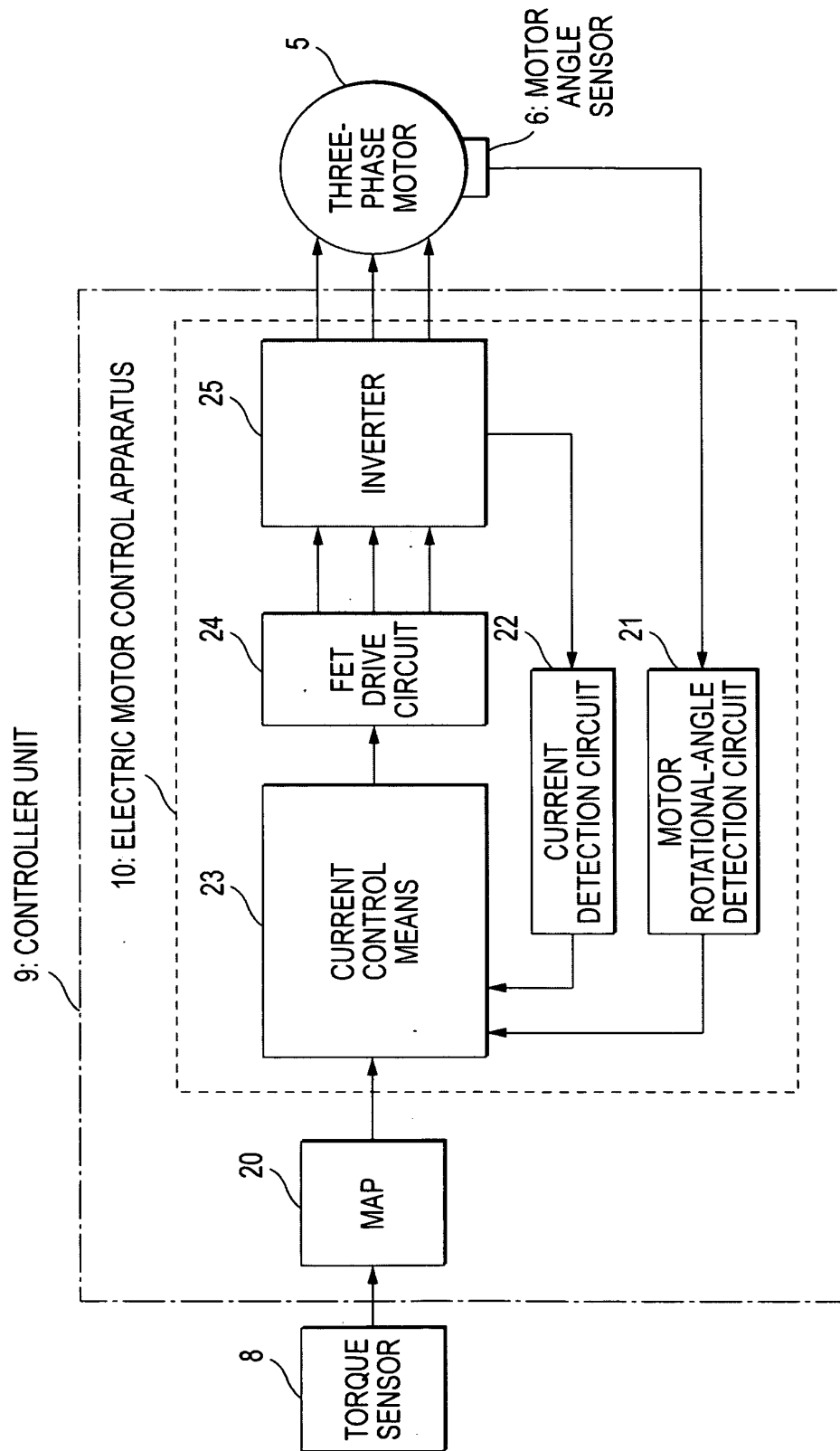


FIG. 16



31a: NORMAL-MODE CURRENT CONTROL MEANS

The diagram illustrates a normal-mode current control system (31a) for a motor. It includes the following components and signal flow:

- Inputs:**
 - TARGET q-AXIAL CURRENT i_{q^*}
 - $i_{d^*} = 0$ (reference d-axis current)
 - MOTOR ROTATIONAL ANGLE
- Summing Junctions:**
 - Summing junction 133 calculates the error for the d-axis current: $i_{d^*} - i_d$.
 - Summing junction 134 calculates the error for the q-axis current: $i_{q^*} - i_q$.
- Controllers:**
 - d-AXIAL CONTROLLER (131) processes the d-axis error signal.
 - q-AXIAL CONTROLLER (132) processes the q-axis error signal.
- Conversion Blocks:**
 - THREE-PHASE CONVERSION (135) receives control signals from the d and q axis controllers and generates the U-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND, V-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND, and W-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND.
 - TWO-PHASE CONVERSION (136) receives the motor rotational angle and feedback signals to generate the U-PHASE CURRENT, V-PHASE CURRENT, and W-PHASE CURRENT.
- Feedback Signals:**
 - The output of the THREE-PHASE CONVERSION block (135) is fed back to the summing junctions (133 and 134) and the TWO-PHASE CONVERSION block (136).
 - The output of the TWO-PHASE CONVERSION block (136) is fed back to the summing junction 133.

FIG. 18

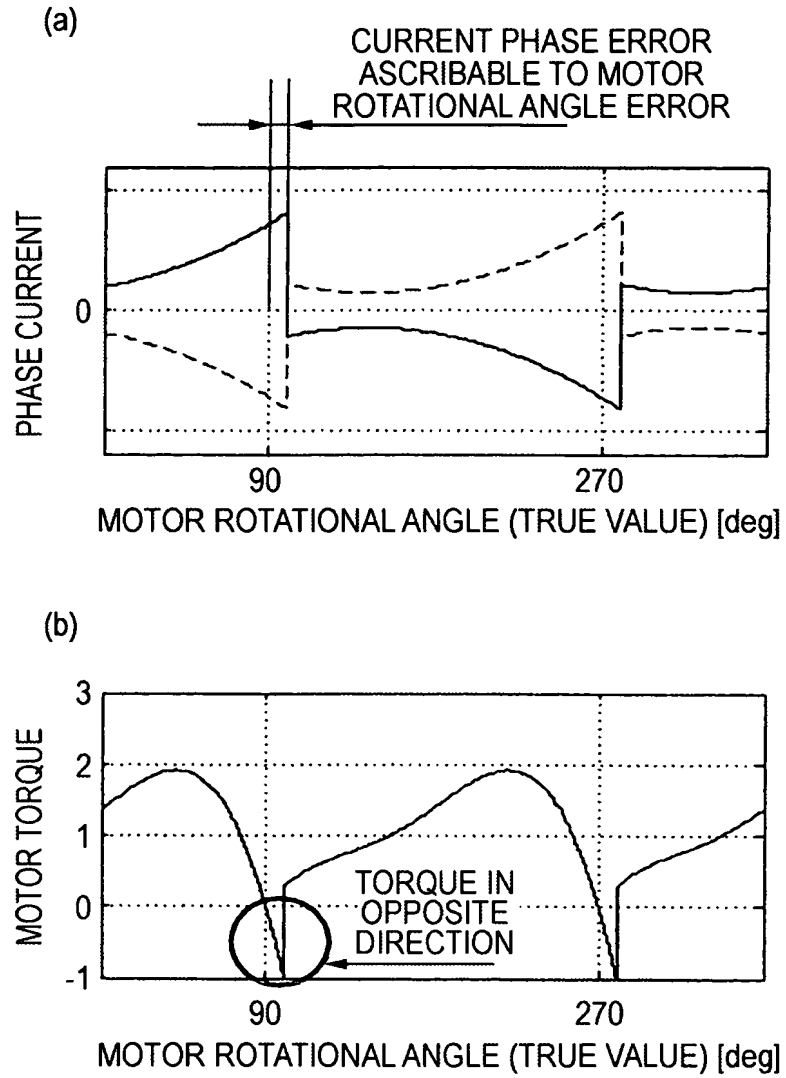


FIG. 19

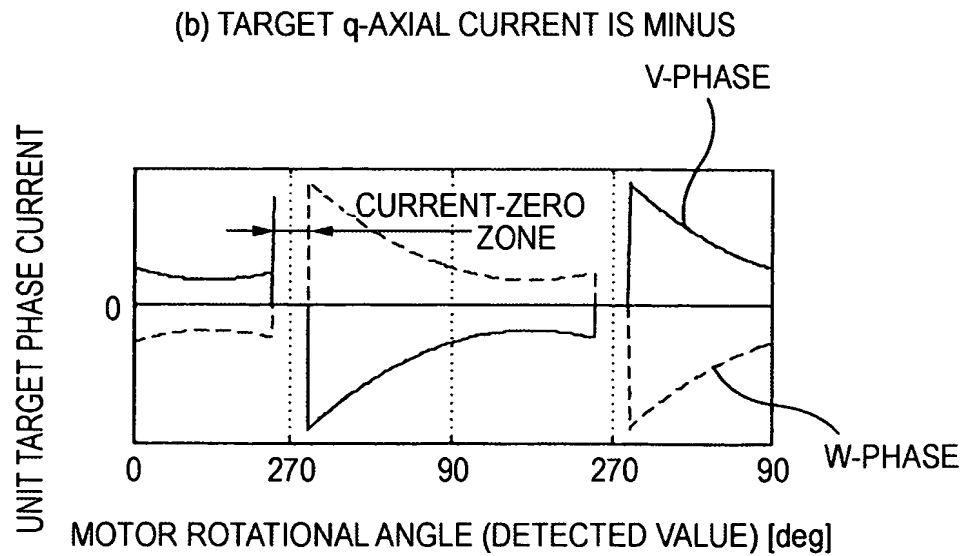
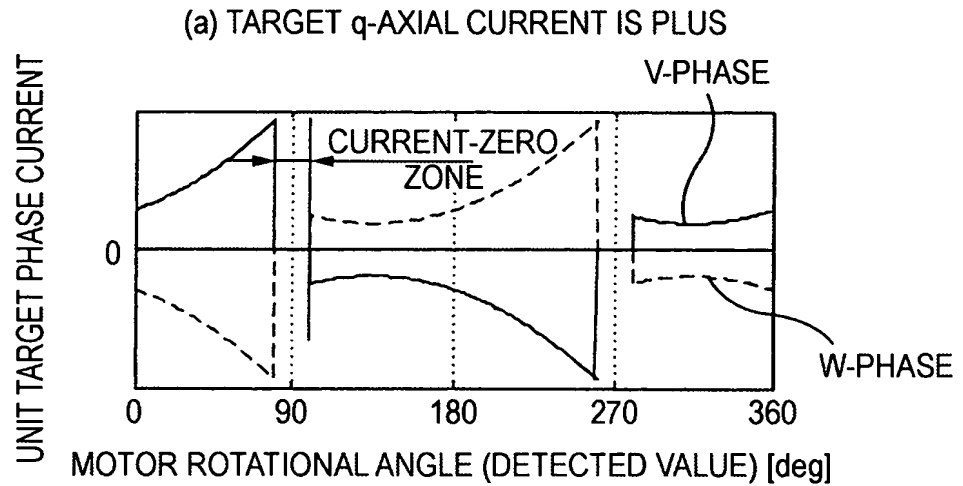


FIG. 20

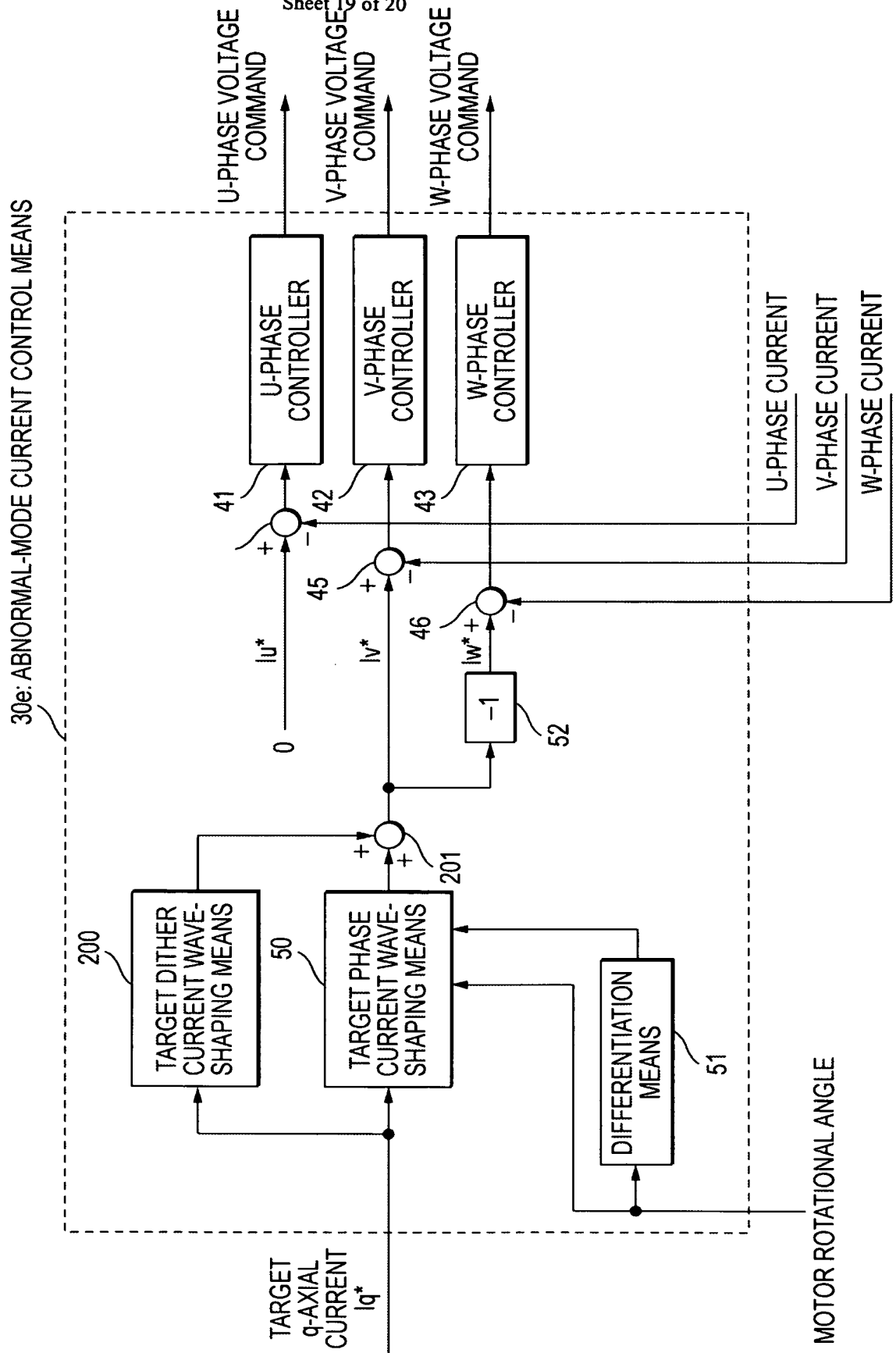


FIG. 21

